NANNY SALMON, of Goochiand county, The Temple of Flora. I once did dream, in sleep's soft hour, When night, in sable gloom, had bound This halt of earth in Somnus' power, That I a mystic Temple found.

It was not on Olympia's brow-No, Jove supreme sat gloomy there;-No sacrifice nor impious yow Was made, or breathed in sinful tear.

This Temple ct my dreaming sight Was shaded in a vernal bower-Gilded with Summer's sunbeam light, And sacred to each opening flower; I thought that round its altars stood

Each blooming flower in season fine, And votaries from every wood Came here in worship to combine. The modest broom, in humble song,

With Daisie's gentle tone arose-Whilst, mid the worship of the throng, Was incense offered by the rose. The myrtle-emblem sure of love-Stood modesty, personified;

Hydranger, boasting, stood above, In coldness withered there, and died Just at the alt a heart's-ease tear Was dropped upon Clematis' cheek; Next came the lify, pale with fear, Her garden triend, the box, to seek.

And then an orange blossom, pale, All trembling like a victim slain, Sought, neath the flowing bridal veil, Acacia's olive to regain.

Thus, round the mystic altar's sheen, Each plant and flower in praise combined, Whilst from the bower a joy serene Is brea.h with innocence combined

I asked why envy, strite and pride Were not admitted in this throng-The wild rose simply thus replied: "They to another god belong.

I waked, and in my tancy now-When, worshipping, I often meet With pride, deceit and haughty brow-This answer still its tones repeat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES QUARTERLY FINANCES-AD official statement from the late Secretary of the Treasury, shows the Government receipts during the quarter ending 31st December, 1848, to have been \$14.211,348.08; From customs \$5.181, 870.56; lands \$494.958.22; bean, 1847, \$2.734.650; loan, 1848, \$4,865,500; miscellan ous \$931,369.30. The expenditures during that time were \$14,272, 538,84, of which there was interest on public debt and treasury notes \$1,510,659,30; reimbursement, of treasury notes \$1,903,950, reimbursement of public debi \$500,000.

To the Editors of the Enquirer Gentlemen: I beg leave to request your publication of the enclosed copy of a hand-bill, which is understood to be in circulation aming members of the Legislature and others, with the annexed comments on the same. A SUBSCRIBER

LOUISA RAILROAD EXTENSION TO RICHMOND.

LOUISA RAILROAD EXTENSION TO RICHMOND.
Statement showing what the Commonwealth would
gain if the profits of the Louisa trade were transferred
to the Louisa Company, from the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Company
Capital of the Richmond, Fredericksburg
and Potomac Company
S1,600,000 00
State's interest
A little more than one fourth.
Capital of the Louisa Railroad Company
S1655,900 00
S339,000 00

Capital of the Louisa Kalifold Company
State's interest

More than one half.

Suppose the nett profit hereafter to be derived from
the Louisa Company to be \$30,000.

If that sum is to be divided between the State and
the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Company,
the State would get, say one fourth, or only \$7,500.

If it was divided between the Commonwealth and the
Louisa Company, the State would get more than one
half, say \$15,000.

The Louisa Company has since the commencement

half, say \$15,000.

The Louisa Company has since the commencement actted three and a half per cent, although the Rich mond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Company have enjoyed the principal profits from their business, viz. the transportation on the terminating section on which the whole business is accumulated, which had been collected by the Louisa Company in small parcels above the Junction.

Give the transportation to the Louisa Company, by an independent road; that is, give to them the fruits of their own labor and expenditure, and their stock will become a six per cent, stock, besides all the great advantiges the community will derive from carrying the road near the shipping, and saving the heavy cost of drayage from the Dock to the present Depot.

There will ctill be another saving to the State. It appears from the report of the Board of Public Works, that the administration of the Richmond, Fredericks burg and Potomac Company is much more expensive than that of the Louisa Company. Take the subject of salaries, by way of illustration—See Report of Board of Public Works present year:

salaries, by way of illustration—See Report of Board of Public Works present year: In Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Company— Fresident, Superintendent, Treasurer and As-2-15.

President, Superintendent and Treasurer, Perhaps this may be necessary, owing, in some to the fact that the work shops of the Richmon dericksburg and Potomac Company are in Rich and its officers reside there, whilst the Louisa

shops are in the country, it is officers country, and will continue to do so, enab-pany to practise economy in wages and pany to practise economy in wages and salaries. Be so matter what produces the greater economy with the Lo-ise Company, there excitative is a great difference, as the Commonwealth would derive the benefit by chaning the management of the fund COMMENTS ON THE ABOVE. It is presumed, from this handbill, that the officers and agents of the Louisa Railroad Com-

pany have tailed in inducing the impression that the Louisa Railroad Company has been aggrieved or oppressed, and that the attempt is now making to induce the General Assembly to besieve that the State is to gain by the operation of constructing a sec and railroad between Rich mond and the Junction. She is to gain, it would seem, by the spoliation of one of her partners for the benefit of another; because, forsooth, she has an interest of a half in the profits of the second partner, and only a fourth in those of the

It is gravely proposed to the Legislature of Virginia, that she shall abuse the confidence of the partner who has manifested it by advancing on the faith of her promises three-fold what she herself has done in behalf of another who has not gone even pari passu with her! To state such a proposition is enough to ex-

pose its monstrousness! But the proposed gain would not be less delusive than the proposition itself is in derogation of the good faith of the Legislature. If the e is to be no greater amount of business [as there would not be to any material extent, on the two roads than on one, then it is evident that the increased expense of keeping up and running on two roads, instead of one, must abstract targely from the agg egate amount of nett profit on the two, and that a partner in both could

the second road from the Junction. After the comparison of what the State would gain by transferring \$30,000 from the Richmond, Fredericksourg & Potomac Company to the Louisa Company, the hand-bill, it will be per ceived, adverts to the hardship of the Richmond Fredericksburg & Potomac Company transport ing on "the terminating section" of the Louisa

scarcely fail to be a loser by the construction of

It would seem from this, as if the section of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Railroad between Richmond and the Junction was really not a part of that work but "the termi nating section" of the Louisa road, although the act of incorporation of the last named road, makes it commence "at a point on the line of in the neighborhood of Taylorsville,"

the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomne road authorizes an extension only "in the direction of ding for an additional issue of \$5,000,000 Treasthe Blue Rilge of mountains or across the But there is one considerable position in the band-bill, which its author evidently deems to be conclusive. This is, that the salaries of the So the bill stands passed.

President, Superintendent, Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer of the Richmond and Fredericksburg and Potomac Company amount to \$8158, per annum, whilst those of the President, Superintendent and Treasurer of the Louisa Company amount to \$2500 only.

Now the salaries of the officers of the Louisa

Company, so long as the Richmond, Fredericks- resignation, and he was qualified and took his burg and Potomac Company did the transportation on the Louisa Road, amounted, it appears, to but \$1,225 per annum, instead of \$2,500. At present in addition to this \$2,500 per annum, it appears from the contract, between the to examine and decide the claims of American anies, that \$1,000 per annum is paid by the Louisa Company to the Richmond, Fre- the Senate concurred in the amendments. So dericksburg and Potomac Company "for their the bill stands passed.

greater labor and responsibility in collecting A great number of freight and passenger fate, KEEPING ACCOUNTS, and turnishing way bills," &c , and it is reasonable to presume, that when their road shall be extended to Richmond, the officers of the Louisa Company will look to their salaries being pro- appropriating \$23,350, for the expenses of the portionally increased. It is certainly a little difficult to see how the Commonwealth, or THE LOUISA RAILROAD COMPANY, are to be the gainers by this operation, though the officers of the Louisa Railroad Company undoubtedly may.

CORN BY WEIGHT .- Shippers and large dealers in corn at Baltimore, are endeavoring to establish in that market the standard measurement of 56 lbs. to the bushel. Some of them have sustained heavy losses by the tailure of their cargoes to hold out when subjected to measurement by weight at the port of destination.

A message was received from the ribuse, at the amount of 600,000 bushels of corn have been about 12½ o'clock, communicating the action of about 12½ o'clock, communicating the action of ket and that of Philadelphia, in consequence of the body in relation to the disagreeing votes of the standard of measurement employed at the two tiouses on the Civil and Diplomatic there received also the signature of the Presifirst mentioned port.-N. Y. Journal of Com. | Appropriation Bill.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS -- 2d Session. SATURDAY, MARCH 3D, 1849.

SENATE.

Mr. Bright presented the credentials of Gov. Whiteomb elected Senator from Indiana, for six years from the fourth inst., when the term of Mr. dannegan will expire.

Mr. Dix, from the committee of commerce, re-

ported, without amendment, the House bill to ex-tend the revenue laws over Upper California, and establish a collection district therein, and asked its immediate consideration. After debate, on motion of Mr. King the bill was laid on the table. Mr. Atherton from the committee on finance, reported, with an amendment, bill authorizing the coinage at the mint of gold dollars and double eagles. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was then passed. [The House subsequently

concurred in the amendment.]
On motion of Mr Jefferson Davis, the Senate insisted upon their amendments to the Military appropriation Bill, and a committee of conference was appointed, [by both Houses.]

Mr. Douglass, chairman of the committee on erritories, reported back House bill to establish he territorial government of Upper California, and moved that the committee be discharged from its further consideration. He stated that he had found it impossible to get the committee together, though he had several times notified them :

Mr. D. subsequently moved to take up the bill, stating that it was his desire to make one more effort to give a territorial government to Califor ita. If the committee were not disposed to discharge their duty, that was no reason why the people of California should be deprived of a government.

After some further remarks by Messis, Builer, Rusk and Hamlin, he motion to take up was negatived, by yeas and nays, 25 to 28. Mr. Cameron introduced a joint resolution at horising the Secretary of the Senate, Clerk of he House and Clerk of the Joint Committee of Printing, to audit and settle the accounts of the ubic printers during the recess. Passed. (The louse struck out the Clerk of the Joint Commit-

tree on Printing, and then also passed the resolu-The amendment of the House to the supple mentary act for the admission of Iowa and Flor-ida into the Union, was agreed to, and so the bil

stands passed.

Mr. Hannegan from the Committee on Forign Affairs, reported back House amendment of the bill to carry into effect the 5th article of the treaty with Mexice, in reference to commission-er, surveyer and other others to run the bounday line, with a recommendation that the Senate on-concur therein (The amendment is that, before reported, requiring that these officers shall be appointed from the corps of Topographical Engineers, and thus nullifying the appointments already made and confirmed by the Senate)

After debate, by Messrs. Baldwin and Allen.

the bill, on motion of the latter, was laid on the table, with the understanding that the salaries of these officers, provided for in the bill, should be provided for by an amendment to one of the Appropriation Bills.

Mr. Breese, from the committee on Public Lands, reported a resolution to authorize the employment of a suitable person to collect and compile the laws of Mexico up to the 13th May, 1846, having a bearing on land claims in California and New Mexico. Agreed to. Bill to incorporate the President, Directors and Company of the 'Oakfield Cemetery' in the District of Columbia, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin, the Senate con

urred in the amendments of the House to the Light house bill, and so the bill stands passed The joint resolution from the House, defining the evidence which shall be necessary before the Commissioner of Pensions, in applications by widows of deceased soldiers for pensions, was passed. The House bill to make arrangements for the

taking of the seventh census, and constituting the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Home Department, and Postmaster General, a board thereon, was passed, with an amendment proposed by Mr. King, substituting the Attorney General for the Secretary of the Home Department.

Mr. Underwood moved to take up the bill from

the House to establish a Home Department; when Mr. Hunter, from the Pinsace Committee, rose and reported back the bill from that committee, with a recommendation that it do not pass. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the full; and Mr. Hunter moved to amend the

12th section, by striking out the provision for an assistant Secretary, a Commissioner of Gus and for the transfer of certain officers.

A debate ensued between Messrs, Allen, Han ter, Webser, Niles and Mason. The latter

moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, but it was, by year and mays, decided in the negative, 22 to 31. The debate was continued by Messrs, Cal-

houn, Food and Hunter. Without concluding, chairman of the finance committee, to move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the fortification bill, which was agreed so that the bill stands passed.

Mr. Atherion further stated that the committee

of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, on the Indian appropriation bill had met, but could come to no agreement in relation to the amendment of the House providing ter an additional is us of five millions of treasure notes. He was proceeding to state the position of the case, apparently with a view to prove that this issue is not required, and to point out the manner in which the difficulty may be compromised, when the hour of tour having arrived Senate took the usual recess until 6 o'clock, P. M. NIGHT SESSION.

Mr. Hunt r resumed and concluded his remarks on the bill to establish the Home Department of the Government. He was followed by Mr. Badger, when Mr Atherton moved to lay the bill on the table .-

Lost, 19 to 29. The vote was then taken, by yeas and nays on Mr Hunter's motion, made at the morning ses-ion, to strike out the 13th and 14th sections

providing for a Comptroller of Customs and Assistant Secretary of Treasury. The question being divided, the Senate refused to strike ou the first, 20 to 33, and the second 19 to 34. Mr. Mason proposed to amend by striking out and inserting, so as to provide simply for an As-

sistant Secretary of the Treasury, without creating a new department. Upon this amendment a protracted debate en-sued, in which Messis, Mason, Foote, Calhoun, Webster, Jefferson Davis, Allen, Mangum, Ber-

rien, Downs, Niles, and Dickenson participated, when the vote was taken by yeas and mays and the amendment was rejected 23 to 30. The hill was then read the third time and Mr. Badger made a report from the commit

tee of conference on the naval appropriation bill, which was eggeed to, in both Houses, and so the bill stands passed. Mr. Downs presented the credentials of Hon. Pierre Soule, elected a Senator from Louisiana,

or six years from he 4th inst., in place of Mr. Johnson, whose term then expires, Mr. Jefferson Davis made a report from the conference committee on the army appropriation bill, which was agreed to by both Houses, and so

the bill stands passed.

Mr. Atherion reported from the committee of conterence on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, that the committee could not agree in regard to Mr. Walker's amendment, stricken out the House. A similar report was made by

the House, Mr. Atherton, from the committee of conference on the Indian appropriation bill, reported that the committee cont. not agree in regard to the amendment of the Senaic, appropriating \$1,200, 000 for the Cherokees, under the treaty stipula-tions, and the amendment of the House proviury notes. He proposed that the Senate recede from its amendment, and that the House recede from theirs. The Senate receded accordingly,

Mr. Walker, from the committee on contingent expenses, reported a resolution to pay the clerks, messengers, pages, &c., of the Senate exira pay which was agreed to.

Mr. Fitzgerald prerented the credentials of

Hon Lewis Cass, elected a Senator from Michigan, to fill the vacancy occasioned by his own seut.

Mr. Hannegan, from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported House amendments to the bill proveding for a Board of Commissioners

A great number of private bills, many of which had before passed the House, were taken up and passed.

citizens under the late Treaty with Mexico, and

To one of these, for the relief of Joseph Norris, Mr. Walker proposed an amendment new territorial government of Minesota, which

was agreed to, and the amendment was subse-

quently concurred in by the House House bill to extend the provisions of the act in relation to passenger vessels, was passed. House bill providing for the recording of conveyances of vessels and for other purposes, was taken up, and after some debate, was, on mo-

tion, laid on the table. The Senate went into Executive session at passed. about half-past eleven, and after some time oors were again opened when A message was received from the House, at land districts.

The amendments of Mr. Thompson, adopted by the House as a substitute for Mr. Walker's,

It authorizes the President to hold and occupy was read. all of California and New Mexico acquired by the treaty with Mexico-to employ such parts of the army and navy as may be necessary to preserve order-the existing laws there to remain in force, and the civil and municipal authority to be exercised by such persons as the President shall appoint—the revenue laws of the United States, and laws relating to the public lands, ap-plicable, to be extended to this territory—martial

law not to be extended to this territory—martial law not to be proclaimed except in the trial of persons belonging to the army and navy.

A protracted debate ensued, in which Messrs.

Mason, Underwood, Foote, Hamlin, King, Douglass and Jeffer on Davis participated; and in the course of which various motions were made, but not decided-when it was proposed by Mr. Jef-ferson Davis that the Senate should insist upon its amendments, and ask a committee of conference. His object he stated to be, that all that related to California and New Mexico might be stricken out, and the passage of the bill, so necessary to the operations of the government, secured.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Foore, Hunter, Douglass and Westcott, when, at a quarter past 2, Mr. Foote called Mr. Westcott to order, on the ground that the constitutional existence of the thirtieth Congress had terminaled, and they were sitting there without the shadow of authority.

Mr. Westcot, however, was permitted to proceed, and concluded his remarks.

Mr. Yulce expressed his doubt as to the consti-

intionality of their present proceedings, and he therefore, at half past 2, moved that the Senate adjourned sine die. The year and cays were requested, and Mr. Turney requested that the House might be called. Mr. Webster protested against any such course. They had no power to adjourn without the con-currence of the other House; and should the Pre-sident go home, they would have the satisfaction of sending him the bill, it it were not until 10

o'clock to morrow.

Mr. Mason moved to strike out that part which provides that the existing laws shall remain in

Mr. Begien moved to amend, so as to leave he question as to whether the law of Mexico regulating slavery remains in force in a ceded terentory, after the transfer, open, to be decided by by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Butler would sooner lose the appropriation

bill, than give his consent to the amendment of the House, though he was ready to strike all out relating to the territories, as suggested by the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. Yulee insisted that the Senate could not now recede from their amendment; as it had pass-ed from their hands into the possession of the

Mr. Webster had resisted the introduction of this subject into this bill. It had no business here in the first place, but they could not now strike out what they had agreed to and the other house had agreed to, but they might amend

Mr. Foote asked the Senator from Massachu setts to yield the floor to him for a single re

Mr. Webster. Certainly, but for God's sake he short. [Laughter.]
Mr. Poote's remarks, in the confusion which succeeded, were not beard.

Mr. Webster proceeded. The question was whether this bill was to be lost. For one he was not disposed to blink-he was prepared to sit out, and rid his skirts of responsibility Mr. Berrien again addressed the Senate

some length, when he was called to order by Mr. Cameron, as having spoken more than twice on the subject. Mr. C. had been explaining the point of or. der, and had taken his seat, when he was approached by Mr. Foote, who, with gesticulations made some remark not heard in the repor ters' gallery, but which Mr. Cameron, of course considered offensive, and returned it with a blow in the face with his open hand. Mr. Foote attempted to retaliate in the same way, but Sena in the vicinity interfered. Mr. Cameron

who had risen resumed his seat, and Mr. Foote returned to his. Mr. Cass said that he had been looking on as a spectator for two or three hours, but had took no part, because he conceived that the constitutional term of the thirtieth Congress had expired. And he soon after left the Senate, it now

being half-past 3. The vote was then taken by year and nays on Mr. Mason's proposition, modified by the accep-tance of Mr. Berrien's, and it was decided in the egative-21 to 27.

Mr. Foote protested against any tarther legisation, on the constitutional ground, and moved an adjournment. The year and nays were ordered, when Mr. Foote raised the point that no person should vote whose constitutional term had expired, but he was declared to be out of order. The motion to adjourn was lost -7 to 34.

The question was about to be taken on a mo-tion by Mr. Webster to agree to the amendment of the House, when Mr. Foote, after some very earnest remarks against the constitutionality of their proceedings, in which he stated his determination to spread the whole matter before th American people, again moved that these Senators, whose constitutional term expited at mid-night, should not be permitted to vote. His moion was again ruled out of order,

Mr. Turney also, at considerable length, argoed that the constitutional existence, not only of the thirtieth Congress, but of the President of the last tour years, had terminated, the President of the Senate being now de facto President of the Mr. Webster was disposed to make one mor

effort. He was willing to withdraw his motion concur, if gentlemen were then witling make the motion to recede from the Senate's amendment, and let the bill stand purely as an oppropriation bill.

Atherton - Mr. Webster yielding the floor moved that the Senate disagree to the House mendment, and then recede from its own amend-

Mr. Houston addressed the Senate in depr cation of the extraordinary proceeding of the Sen te during the past night. He had witnesse tisorder, contusion, revolution, but never before ider turned into chaos-never had he before witnessed scenes which filled him with such paintul emerions. Without the States and the Union, California was as nething, and he trusted that they would recede, and do their duty to

Mr. Walker insisted that their only course was After some further remarks from Mr. Dong lass, the question was taken on Mr. Atherton' motion, by yeas and nave, and it was feeded in the athemative, 38 to 7. So the Senate disagreo the House amendment, and receded from their own amendment, and the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill stands passed without further action by the House and without any provision in regard to California and New Mexico. Those territories are therefore to be left without other government than they now have, until the text Congress shall assemble. [The bill was signed by the President pro tem, of the Senate a:, Speaker of the House, sent to President Polk

and received his signature.]

The bill from the House, to extend the reve nue laws over Upper California, and create a collection district therein, was, on motion of Mr.

Dix, taken up and passed. A resolution from the House to adjourn, was oncurred in, and a joint committee appointed wait on the President, who subsequently reported that they had performed the duty, and the

Mr. Ashmun submitted a resolution providing that a matble bust of the late John Quincy Adams, by King, procured by the voluntary controputions of members, of the House, shall be placed in a suitable position in the Speaker's Room, and that a sum not exceeding five hundred dottats be paid from the contingent fund, to detray the expenses of transportation, &c., from Boston Washington. Agreed to-125 to 14.

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge, the bill to estab-

lish a branch mint in the city of New York was 25 minutes past 11 o'clock. The Vice President elect and the ex-vice Pre-

mittee of conference was appointed in both Hou-The House disagreed to one of the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution of the Senate, providing for a distribution to literary institutious, in the several States, of copies of he American Archives.

The House receded from its amendment to the

Minesota territorial bill, fixing the 10th instant as the period when it shall go into effect, and so the bill stands passed.

The House concurred in the first, third and fourth amendments of the Sena e to the bill pro viding that all moneys collected from customs. &c., shall be paid directly into the Treasury, without deduction or abatement, and to the se-

cond with a further amendment, in which the

Senate subsequently concurred, and so the bill

stands passed.

Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in certein cases was passed. [t makes the laws, applicable to the United States Courts, conform to the State laws in this respect.] Senate bill to provide for the recording of registers of vessels, and for other purposes, was

Also, Senate bill to reduce the price of mineds in the Lake Superior and Chippewa . A great number of enrolled bills were signed steps and the residue of the portico. dent pro tem of that body.

interest, were read the third time and passed, and front of the Capitol, was filled by the without amendment; and several others with amendments, which were returned to the Se-

nate for concurrence. At half past 3, P. M., the House took the

usuai recess. NIGHT SESSION .- The only business of importance, transacted in the House, is noticed in the preceding Senate report. The proceedings were chiefly confined to the reports of the Conference Committees, and to the passage of private bills. A resolution was adopted, authorizing the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House to contract for any engraving which may be re-quired between this and the next session of

The House agreed to the report of the conference committee on the naval appropriation bill, which had been previously agreed to by the Senate, and so the bill stands passed.

Mr. Vinton made a report, similar to that made

by Mr. Atherton in the Senate, from the commit-tee of conference on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, viz: that the committee were unable to agree; and the House again proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Walker's amendment, which constitutes the principal subject of difficul-

Mr Ashmun moved that the House insist upon its amendment, but withdrew the motion.

Mr. McClernand moved that the House recede.

Mr. Wentworth moved to lay this motion on on the table. Lost, Mr. McClernand's motion was then decided in

the affirmative—111 to 106.

Mr. Morehead moved to strike out of Senate amendment the words "West of the Rio Grande," and add a proviso, that nothing therein shall be construed to affect the claim of Texas to a just nd true boundary. Adopted, 186 to 20. A long discussion ensued on a point of order, s to whether the only question was not on con-

curring in the Senate's amendment. The Chair decided against the point raised.

Mr. Bayly appealed, and Mr. Wentworth loved to lay the appeal on the table, when Mr.

Bayly withdrew it.

Mr. R. W. Thompson proposed a substitute, as a compromise, essentially the proposition of Mr. Webster in the Senate, though somewhat modified. Mr. Bayly raised the point that the amend-

ment is not in order. The Chair overruled it, and Mr. Bayly appealed. Mr. Wentworth moved to lay the appeal on the table, and the year and pays were ordered. The clerk was proceeding to call the roll, when there was considerable excitement in the area, a little to the right of the Speaker's chair. Some members appeared to be holding Mr Meade, who was greatly agitated. The Sergeant-at-Arms appeared to be endeavoring to pacity him. Mr. Guldings was standing near the spot, on the opposite side of the area from where he usually sits, and not far from Mr.

Meade's seal. The Speaker (alled upon members to take Mr. Bayly insisted that the members should

ake their own seats, as a member had come ove here to insult one of his colleagues. Mr. Guldings retired to his own side of the nouse, and Mr. Meade to his seat.

A call of the House was refused—13 to 193.

Mr. Collins moved that the House adjourn,

Mr. Collins moved that the House adjourn, but the Chair decided the motion act to be in order without the concurrence of the other House. Mr. Collins appealed, but the Chair was sur rained.

Mr. Thompson's amendment was then adopte -111 to 105. Mr. Petut moved to lay the bill, as amended. on the table. The Speaker ruled the motion out Mr. Pettit then moved to reconsider the last

vote, and proceeded to debate, at some length, the amendment, when Mr. McClernand called him to order, as speaking with a view to obstruct he business of the House. The Speaker decired Mr. Pettit to be in order,

The Speaker decised Mr. Petri on the in order, but the House overruled the decision.

The question was inca taken, by yeas and nays, on concurring in the Senate amendment, as amended by the substitution of Mr. Thompson's compromise, and it was decided in the af-Mr. Pettic raised the point that the constitu--110 to 101. onal existence of the House had ended-it now

being after 12 o'clock, though the clock told but

a quarter past 11, at which point it remained for remainder of the night. The Chair over-ruled Mr. Pettit's motion. cessity for passing the bill, and moved that the rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and amendments. The House receded accordingly,

without a division. Mr. McDowell-Mr. Cobb temporarily occupying the Chair-offered the usual complimentary resolutions to the Speaker, for the dignity and impartiality with which he had discharged the duties of the Chair.

Mr. Andrew Johnson moved to amend the resolution so as to make it read "undignified and partial in his conduct as a presiding officer," and proceeded to give reasons for offering the amendment. His amendment was rejected, only 15 members voting for it, and the resolution was then agreed to, without a division. Some other business was disposed of, when a

sistant door keepers, messengers, pages, &c , the usua! extra pay, which, after amendment, was While the latter was under consideration, Mr. Johnson of Arkansas, offered an amendment granting \$500 to one of the door-keepers, for his expenses in taking home the body of Hon. James A. Black. It was objected to, and Mr. J. made some angry remarks, and, as I understand, subsequently accused Mr. Ficklin of opposing his reolution. Mr. F. denied it; but Mr. J, it is stated

resolution was introduced to pay the clerks, as-

persisted and called him a "d-m puppy." A sculle ensued, and Mr. Inge, of Alabama, struck Mr. F. with his cane over the forehead, causing blood to flow. When first noticed from my desk, Mr Johns was violently pushing Mr. Ficklin over the seats, and both were striking and struggling. They were immediately surrounded and separated, Mr. Ficklin's face bleeding freely, and he was led out

mto the Seargent-at-arms' room

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, moved that he House adjourn sine die, but the motion was negatived. After some further business, a resolution was

agreed to that a message be sent to the Senate in-terming that body that the House had disposed of the business before them, and were ready to ad-The Speaker delivered his address, and ther

the House adjourned. The Inauguration.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.] WARRINGTON, March 5, 1849. Washington is like a bee-hive to-day, in ex-Washington is the a or clarify to day, in ea-interment and activity. The broad sidewalks of Pennsylvania avenue were as thronged this mor-ning as is Broadway of a Sunday afternoon, of Chatham street of a week day evening. It seems be generally conceded, that the number strangers present at the manguration of Gene exceeds the number who attende

that of General Harrison.

The proceedings in the Senate Chamber were nearly as laid down in the programme of the Committee of Arrangements, The doors of the Senate Chamber were opened at 10 o'clock, for the admission of Senators and

others, who by the arrangement of the Committee, were entitled to admission. The eastern gallery was occupied by male citizens, editors, reporters and letter writers; and he circular gallery entirely by ladies, unattended

by gentlemen. Officers of the army, navy, and marine corps and other privileged persons, occupied the library of the Senate Chamber. The Senate nominally assembled at 11 o'

cl-ck, though a number were present much ear-The diplomatic corps, with the judges of the

The Vice President elect and the ex-Vice Prenate to the naval appropriation bill, concurred committee of arrangements, and were conductin some and non concurred in others. (A com-The President elect and ex President did not arrive until half-past 12 o'clock, and were me! by the committee of arrangements at the entrance, and conducted to the seats prepared for

them in front of the table of the Secretary, in the Senate At 12 o'clock and 10 minutes, those assembled on the floor of the Senate proceeded to the eastern portice of the Capitol in the following order:

The marshal of the District of Columbia; and marking of the northern boundary of Iowa the Supreme Court of the United States; the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate; the committee of arrangements; the President elect and ex-President; the Vice President, ex-Vice President | vis, of Massachuseus. the Senate; the diplomatic corps; the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and the other persons admitted on the floor of the Senate.

The president pro tem rose and stated that the first business of the Senate would be to administer the usual oath to the new members present; it would be better to have the question of eligible to the difference of the Senate. On reaching the front of the Portico, the President elect and Chief Justice took the seats provided for them. The ex-President, the committee

of arrangements, and the associate justices of the

Supreme Court, occupied a position several feet

in the rear of the President elect and Chief Justice. The Vice President, ex-Vice President, Secretary and members of the Senate, occupied parallel lines next in the rear. The diplomatic corps occupied the next position; and the space immediately in their rear was assigned to the clerk and members of the House of late speaker. Recresentatives, and members elect of the House. The ladies, and such persons as by the rules of

A great number of Senate bills, not of public | The entire space before the Eastern portico, ground within the enclosure beyond. All horses and carriages were excluded from the square .-Cannon and the shouls of the multitude announced the appearance of the President elect of the

United States.

The President elect commenced the reading of his inaugural address precisely at 121 o'clock,

and concluded at about 1 o'clock-a copy of which follows:
INAUGURAL ADDRESS. Elected by the American People to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution; and, in compliance with a time-honored custom, to ad-

ress those who have assembled. The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed, imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves the weightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the lobiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities. Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without able co-operation. The Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance in the Exeentive Departments individuals whose talents, integrity and purity of character will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge. With such aids, and an honest purpose gently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution which I this day swear to "preserve, to protect, and detend." For the interpretation of that instrument I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial Tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Go-vernment under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the exam-ple of those illustrious Pairiois I shall always deler with reverence; and especially to his example who was, by so many titles,

of his Country."
To command the Army and Navy of the Unied States; with the advice and convent of the Senate, to make treaties and to appoint ambass dors and other officers; to give to Congress intor mation of the state of the Union, and to recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary; and to take call that the laws shall be faithfully executed-these are the most import ant functions entrusted to the President by the Constitution; and it may be expected that I shall, briefly, indicate the principles which will control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the people under the as-

surance that my Administration would be devo-ted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or metely local interest, I this day renew the declara-tions I have heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain, to the extent of my ability, the Government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy those great republican doctrines which consti-tute the strength of our national existence.

In reference to the Army and Navy, lately employed with so much distinction on active ser-vice, care shall be taken to ensure the highest condition of efficiency; and, in furtherance of that object, the Military and Naval Schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive

the special attention of the Executive.

As American freemen, we cannot but sympathise in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty; but, at the same time, we are warned by the admonitions of history, and the voice of our own beloved Washington, to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between condicting Go vernments, it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral; while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and, above all the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other powers. It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise which a government, confident in its own strength and resolved to protect its own just from all the other disagreeing it eminently becomes a Government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and uphed by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our foreign relations 1 shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best in-

terests, and the true honor of the country. The appointing power vested in the Pres imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity and filelity indispensable pre-re quisites to the bestowal of office, and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures; to improve our Rivers and Harbors, to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the Public Debt; to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the Government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonise con flicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union, which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country,

will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the Government. In conclusion, I congratutale you, my citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has enducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same Protecting Care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy, and let us seek t deserve that continuance by prudence and mode ration in our councils; by well directed attempts to assuage the faterness which too often marks unavortable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal princi-ples, and by an relarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own

wide spread Republic. Cannon and the shouts of the multitude an nounced the conclusion of the address, and the oath of office was then administered to the Piesident of the United States by the Chief Justice; at ter which the members of the Senate, precede by the Vice President, Secretary, and Sergeant at-Arms, returned to the Senate Chamber.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate was charged with the execution of these arrangements; and, with the Marshal of the District of Colum-

bia, aided by the police of the Capital, was also charged with the preservation of order. Their duties were performed with commenda-ble promptitude and fidelity, though to preserve entire order in the galleries was entirely out of the question. Such a rush as was made, when the doors were first opened, I have never experi-

enced on any occasion. The galleries were immediately filled to suffe-cation, and all the staircases leading thereto.— should throw no obstacles in the way of a thor-Hundreds, and perhaps thousands, were unable ough investigation subsequently. o obtain either a standing or a seeing place, inside or outside. The "outsiders" within the walls of the Capitol, were decidedly in the majority. And doors to the return of the Vice President and Senate chamber, after the delivery of the Inaugural, the most perfect good nature prevailed, and many were the jokes cracked by those in the gentlemen's gallery, and loud the Messrs. Mangum, Turney, Badger, Butler, all the people of Prince Edward, with a full view all the consequences which may follow, deep deplored as they may be, declare that Vigor prevailed, and many were the jokes cracked by those in the gentlemen's gallery, and loud the yet neither fights nor rows occurred; but throughthose in the gentlemen's gallery and loud the laughter which followed from such as had left in but he did not consider the certificate of election their bodies sufficient breathing power to per-

form this difficult operation. There were some additional particulars in connexion with the arrangements and ceremonies, which it may be proper to notice with more minuteness. When the Senate had assembled as stated above, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, presented a resolution substantially, that as Hon. David R Atchison had been elected, on motion of Hon. Thomas it, below, and just terminated, he preside on this occasion; which resolution was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Atchison was conducted to his seat by Messis. Benton and Datics to Massachusetts.

Mr. Walker would make the form the present stage for, if it were thought proper in the present stage of the proceedings. He had intended no injustice toward Gen. Shields in offering the resolution. He had long known him, and duly appretion. He had long known him, and duly appretion. He had long known him, and duly appretion. of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, President of the Se-

president's chair, in the order in which their names were called by the Secretary. The following is the order in which they were then called, it being observed that the new Senators, not members at the session which has just

4. James Cooper, of Pennsylvania.

7. Isaac D. Walker, of Wisconsin, 8. Augustus C. Dodge, of Iowa.

5. Abel P. Upshur, of South Carolina. 6 Solon Borland, of Arkansas.

closed, were each in turn, previous to the administration of the oath shaken cordially by the hand and welcomed to the Senate chamber:-1. J. A. Pearce, or Maryland. 2. Wm. Upham, of Vermont. his seat 3. George E. Badger, ot North Carolina, (not On motion of Mr. Miller, a committee, conpresent.)

9. Wm. H. Seward, of New York. 10. Jackson Morton, of Florida. 11. James Shields, of Illinois.

When the name of this new Senator was called, Mr. Walker rose and offered a resolution, that his credentials be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to in-

quire and report as to his eligibility to a seat in Mr. Berrien moved in order, he said, that the proceedings which they had assembled to consummate might not be interrupted, that the con-

ideration of the resolution be postponed until to morrow, and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

12. Wm. C. Dawson, of Georgia. 13. Moses E. Norris, of New Hampshire.

14. James Whitcomb, of Indiana.

15. Pierre Soule, of Louisiana. 16 Truman Smith, of Connecticut. [Mr. Baldwin previously rising and presenting the credentia's of Mr. S., which had not before

been presented.]

The Vice President elect entered the Senate hamber, accompanied by ex Vice President Dallas, and by Messrs. Reverdy Johnson, John Davis and Jefferson Davis, committee of Arrangements, immediately after the preceding proceedings had been concluded. The Vice Pre sident e ect was introduced by the ex-Vice Pre sident to the President pro tem. of the Senate, and the usual oath was administered by the latter. On taking the Chair of the Senate, Vice President Fillmore addressed the Senate as fol-

Senators: Never having been honored with a seat on this floor, nor acted as the presiding officer of any body, you will not doubt my sincerity when I assure you that I assume the responsible duties of the Chair with a consciousness of my charge. With such aids, and an indirect purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to execute dilito do whatever is right. I hope to execute dilito do whatever is right, I hope to execute dilito do whatever is right. I hope to execute dilito do whatever is right. I hope to execute dilito do whatever is right. I hope to execute dilito do whatever is right. I hope to execute dilito do whatever is right. I hope to execute dilito do whatever is right. I hope to execute dilito do whatever is right. I hope to execute dilito do whatever is right. I hope to execute dilito do whatever is right. I hope to execute dilito do whatever is right. I hope to execute dilito do whatever is right. I hope to execute dilito do whatever is right. I hope to execute dilito do whatever is right. I hope to execute dilito do whatever is right. I hope to execute dilito do whatever is right. I hope to execute dilito do whatever is right. I hope to execute dilito do whatever is right. I hope to exe your indulgence.
I should, indeed, be oppressed and dishearten

ed, did I not recollect that the Senate is composed of eminent statesmen, equally distinguished for intellectual endowments as for a knowledge of business. This, coupled with their own courtesy, will tend to relieve the presiding officer, and is as agreeable to me as it must be instructive. Thus encouraged and sustained, I enter upon he discharge of the duties assigned me with a firm determination to discharge my duties to the

best of my ability. But I would do injustice to

my own reclings, if I did not express my warm est thanks for the honor conferred upon me, b being called to preside over this body. I trust that you will not deem it inappropriate for me to congratulate you on the scene passing before us. I aliude to this in no partizan spirit, but as an eventever recurring, and contemplated by the Constitution. Compare the ejection of a Chief Magistrate in this country with the blood) revolutions in Europe. There, the voice of nation is heard amid the din of arms and do mestic conflicts. Here, in our own tavored land, under the genius of our institutions, the will of the nation is expressed by free suffrages and all how in obedience to the decree of the

and repeated evidences, so often exhibited, of the capacity of the people for self-government. Let us hope that the sublime spectacle may be repeated as often as the people desire a change of rulers, and, under the Constitution, may our Union endure forever.

The Vice President was occupied about five

minutes in the delivery of this andress, conclud ing at 25 minutes before 12.

A few initudes afterward, Messrs. Buchanan Johnson and Toucey, of the late Cabinets, enter-ed and took seats at the left of the Vice Presitent's Chair, and immediately in front of the members of the Diplomatic Corps. Of the lat-ter, some torry, including attaches, were present, in the full appropriate dress of their respective embassice.

The hour fixed in the programme for the en-

rance of the President and ex-President, was ‡ o 12, but they did not arrive at the Capitol unti wenty-five minutes past 12, and entered the Senate Chamber, arm in arm, preceded by the Se nate's Sergeant at-Arms, and accompanied by he Senate's Committee of Arrangements, the Marshal of the District of Columbia bringing up the rear. Four large crimson velvet armchairs were occupied by the President and Ex-President, and Ex-Vice Presidents Dallas and R. M. Johnson.— The President entered immediately into conver-sation with Chief Justice Tancy and Justice

President's chair. The members of the Cabinet also occupying seats in this part of the On the return of the Vice President and Se nate to the Senate Chamber, Mr. Bright offered a resolution, which was adopted, that until other rise ordered, the daily hour of meeting shall be

12 o'clock, M.; and then-

at until 12 e'clock to morrow.

being also present, and seated to the left of Judge

[The difficulty between Mr. Foote and Mr. Cameron, as seen from the reporters' gallery by myself and others in my immediate vicinity was understood to be as stated in my report out

It is stated to-day, I learn, however, by the Senator who separated the parties, that Mr Came on did not hit Mr. Foote. Mr. Foote, it seems from what is now state. approached Mr. Cameron in the manner states in my report, and made some remark which Mr Cameron considered offensive, and he replied that there was a class of men who might use offen sive language without insuling him, when Mr. Foote used a still more pointed and personal remark, and in his earnest gesticulations one of his fingers hit Mr. Cameron's face. Mr. Came ron then made a pass at Mr. Foote's face with his open hand, but did not, it now seems, hit him. though, as I have before stated, such appeared a

the time to be the general impression in the gal Mr. Fitzpatrick then interposed and separate he (wo Senators. Mr. Foote subsequently wen o Mr. Cameron, and the whole matter, I an eformed, was satisfactorily explained. statement, I think, may be relied upon as an accurate statement of the affair as it was under stood by members on the floor of the Senate is

he immediate vicinity of the parties. The difficulty between Mr. Ficklin and M. Johnson, in the House, was also, 1 understand subsequently satisfactorily settled. And 1 an mither informed that the blow secrived by the former from Mr. lege's cane was not intended to

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.] Washington, March, 6, 1849. UNITED STATES SENATE

Senate met at 12 o'clock. Galaries agan crowded. Prayer by an elderly Clergyman, name not ascertaine On motion of Mr. Mangum, Mr. Badger was

Mr. Corwin presented the credentials of Mr Saimon P. Chase, and he was sworn
The reading of the journal was dispensed with.
Mr. Douglass rose to a privileged question. and insisted that, under all the precedents in such cases, it was the right of his colleague, Gen. Shields, to be sworn. He cited the cases of Galwhich cases, he said, they had been sworn in slaves and prohibit the sales of slaves in the Perand the question of eligibility, &c., involved, had trict of Geliumbia; and upon this question man been decided in the case of Gallatin, who was

expelled subsequently, as ineligible.

credentials showed that his election had been regular, and with that evidence in the possession of the Senate, it was due to the State of Illinois that he should be permitted to take his reat. He The Vice President decided that this question of privilege took precedence of Mr. Walker's resolution of yesterday, to refer the question to

the Judiciary committee, Messrs, Mangum, Turney, Badger, Butler,

Mr. Berrien had great respect for precedents, prima facie evidence of eligibility, but merely that the election had been regular. it due to the Senate and to the Senator from

ment of the facts upon which his resolution had been yesterday submitted.

Mr. Douglass interposed to say that his course this morning had not been taken at the sugges-tion of Gen. Shields, but from what he conceived Resolved, unanimously, That we deem it to be his duty towards the State which he (Mr.

Wisconsin, that the latter should make a state-

ject him alterwards, but to give him in the first instance an opportunity to establish his claim.

Mr. Butler thought it would be hardly just to-

ward Gen. Shields for Mr. W. to make any statements now, of the character suggested by the Senator from Georgia, and in this view Mr. Walker concurred and retrained. After some further discussion by Messrs. Wal-ker, Berrien and Foote, Mr. Webster's motion prevailed, and Mr. Shields was sworn and took

tinue the standing committees of the last sea sion, and that the vacancies be filled by the pre siding officer. Mr. Dickenson opposed the resolution, as no according to the practice of the Senate. The committers had been uniformly, of late years, elected

by the Sepate.

Mr. Mengum had no objection at all to this course, though it would throw an obstacle in the

Mr. Mangum submitted a resolution to con-

way of confirming executive nominations, until after the appointment of the committees to which ney were usually referred.

Mr. Berrien said that the unitorm practice had

been to refer the filling of vacancies in commitmerely proposed to continue the old committees. vacancies therein to be filled by the presiding of

Mr. Foote thought gentlemen were mistaker as to the practice in cases like the present.

Mr. Mangum - to save, as he remarked, the feelings of the presiding officer-withdrew his ra

solution. On motion of Turney, it was ordered, that the Senate will to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, proceed to e election of standing committees.

Mr. Walker's resolution to refer the question of Gen. Shields' eligibility to the judiciary com-minee, was taken up, and modified, at the suggestion of Mr. Butler, so as to provide that the reference shall be to a select committee, and then after some remarks from Mr. Hamblin, in lavor of the reference to the judiciary commists as the proper one in such cases, the resolution as amen ded was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Webster, it was resolved that the select committee shall consist of five members, to be chosen when the select committees shall be chosen to-morrow. A mess-ge was received from the President

of the U.S. by the hand of Col. Bliss, private se cretary, understood to be the nominations for his cabinet. On motion the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and it is understood, of the following nominationsthe Cabinet, which we give elsewhere.) These under the rules, he over one day, but will to confirmed to morrow without opposition, or the usual reference. When the doors were again opened, the Senate, on motion, adjourned clock to-morrow.

THE CABINET-Our Washington corres pondent (says Wednesday's Baltimore Ameri-can) under date of yesterday atternoon, informs us that the following gentlemen were yesterday named by the President, in a communication to the Senate, (handed to that body by Col. Buss, his Private Secretary,) at his Cabinet: Secretary of State-John M. Clayton, of Dela-

Secretary of the Navy-Wm. Ballard Preston, Virginia. Secretary of the Home Department-Thomas Ewing, of Ohio. Postmaster General-Jacob Collamer, of Ver

Penasylvania.

Attorney General - Reverdy Johnson, of Mary All the above gentlemen have heretotore been named as members of President Taylor's Cali-

Congress whose session has just closed. Our correspondent adds, that these nominations, under the rules, lie over one day, but will be firmed to day without opposition, or even the usual reterence. PUBLIC MEETING IN PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY. At a meeting of the people of Prince Edward

County held at the Court House on Monda,,

the 19th day of February, 1849 - Asa D. Dick-

net, with the exception of Mr. Collamer. The latter gentlemen filled the post of Chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands in the

inson was called to the Chair, and S. Wood son Venable was appointed Secretary. The Chairman then stated that this meeting was called in pursuance of a notice given o Monday, the 15th of Jan., 1819, and he called on the committee appointed on that day for a report.

Samuel C. Anderson, Esq., then, on behalf of that committee, offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were read, and unanimously adopted: We, the people of Prince Edward County, and State of Virginia, have met together, with distinction of party, for the purpose of consider-McLean, who were seated directly in front of him, all the other Justices of the Supreme Court ing the late rapid movements which have been started on the subject of the abolition of slave

ry in both Houses of Congress by our Northern

rethren. We have not been indifferent or un-

nterested spectators of the course which the North has persued on this question for many years. We have seen that whenever the principles they were promuigating, the doctrines they were advocating, and the conduct they were practising should be carried to their un avoidable results, they would lead to conse quences the most disastrous, the most decidy to On motion of Mr. Dayton, the Senate adjournbe deploted by every patriot, by every lover of human rights and human liberty. They have been warned, admonished, entreated. have gone on heedlessly, until the conservative men of the North have been broken down and wild fanaticism seems to rule in every department. In private circles they have had the black and white parties, with the pretence that the distinction between the races is to be disregarded and rejected. They have established abolition societies, with the show of abolishing slavery, where no slavery existed. They have established printing presses, for the purpose of slandering and vilifying their brethren of the South. In their church they have declared that it is a sin to hold slaves in a community where slavery is established by the laws of the iand; and they have unchurched every slave-holder; and they have unchurched such, amongst themselves, as did not agree with them in total proscription. By their mobs, not suppressed, a not countenanced and encouraged; by their legislative enactments, by their judicial decisions, an most, if not entirely, annulled the compromise of the Constitution, and the laws of Congres under and in conformity to those comprouse which compromises, and the laws under them, were made exclusively for the security of slaveholding States, with their peculiar insitions; and upon which those instructions depe and without which compromises this Union could never have been formed. They tempt to justily these proceedings by a r-b man equality, no where to be found in our Costin ion, nor in any other practical form of go-

oped their scheme for this occasion in their versations, their public speeches, and in their net completed.

The schemes for the present, in addition of them boldly maintained the tig negro and the slave to vote; to free the Mr. D. said he would not pretend to say that his colleague was eligible, but he did say that his within the States and elsewhere for lotis, and declare the territories of California treaty with Mexico, and all territory her be acquired, to be tree territory; upon which stave shall ever be carried and where no stave shall ever exist: And then to prohibit the slav trade between the States. This will be satisfatory to the north for the present; and to this, w the people of Prince Edward, with a full view

veroment, and by an ideal perfection in mora

and religion has to be found in the Bible. Whit these things have been enacting by our Northe

pretbren, in pursuit of fancied excellence,

who have every substantial interest at 80 have only remonstrated, protested, entreated

but Northern brethren, as if encouraged by

exacting, in their course-until, at last, the the present session of Gongress, they have d

forbeatance on the part of the South, have,

year to year, been only more demanding

brethren will destroy the equality of the State and the equality of the citizens of the Sar North and South, and that, as far as Virginia concerned, this action, in its consequences, wol render her bankrupt, and would reduce to bankruptcy nine tenths of her citizens. There is a escape from the conclusion to which Virgi must come, and the course she must pursue expedient for the present, to suggest what a on the part of the South is necessary and P to check the recent manifestations in the

tion on the part of Congress and of our North

for, if it were thought proper in the present stage | slavcholding States, and in Congress, to in eric with the peculiar institutions of the Southel Resolved, unanimously, That we ap sustain and adopt the preamble and resolut passed by the Legislature of Virginia on the day of January, 1849, and pledge ourselves with moderation, firmness and unanimity in " Said preamble and resolutions.
On motion of Samuel C. Anderson.

the preamble and resolutions were reterred to committee, consisting of John T. Thornes Stephen O. Southall, and W. C. Plourney, to be prepared for publication. The Chairman and Secretary, on motion, well added to that committee,

It was then resolved that the proceedies in the Richard this meeting be published in the Richmon-Lynchburg and Farmville papers; also, in R.

pointed to wait on the President, and inform him that the Senate was organised, and ready to re-The above mentioned papers will please copf S. Woodson VENABLE, Secretary. ceive any communication which he might be

Secetary of the Treasury-Wm. M. Meredith, Secretary of War-Geo. W. Crawford, of Geor-